

SHIPS. **NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.** **IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE**

FOR	TEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. O. Fabrik	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 26th August.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	About WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 10th September.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill	Beginning of September

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHINGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	31st Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	YARRA	Sellier	1st Sept., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	Barillon	14th Sept., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	Verron	15th Sept., P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia, at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia, at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1908.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.
GENOA to HONGKONG in 29 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.
FREIGHT to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.
YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER—13 DAYS.
LONDON and PARIS—26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

QUESSANT	27th Aug.	OEVLAN	26th Nov.
AMIRAL OLRY	11th Oct.	CORSE	11th Jan., 1909.

New Twin Screw 16,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.
Intermediate class and rates of passage.
All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 18th March, 1908.

Intimation. **THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.**

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, 125 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.	Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama Harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plans and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Vessels in or out of the Bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 370, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Boetts, A. I. and W. A. 1st.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
CHIMAM	JAVA	Second half Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half Aug.
CHITATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Aug.	JAVA	Second half Aug.
CHIKINI	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA	First half Sept.
CHIFANAS	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
CHILWONG	JAVA	Second half Sept.	SHANGHAI	Second half Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375.

YONG BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.
Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

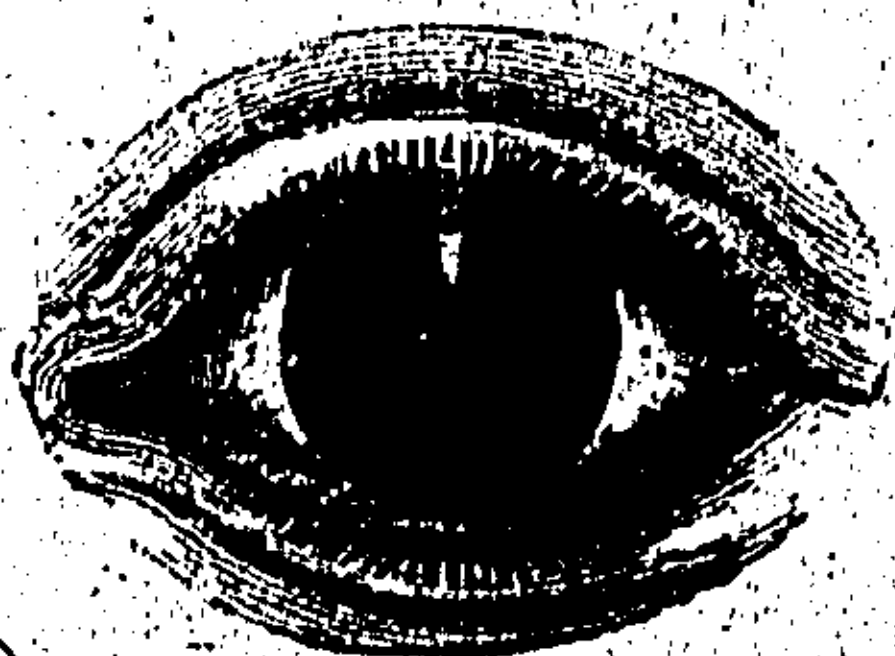
For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

EYES RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, 4th March 1908.

JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.

TRIBUTE BY LORD CURZON.

In the General Library of University College, yesterday afternoon, July 1, Lord Curzon of Kedleston unveiled a portrait medallion of the late Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie (John Oliver Hobbs), who from 1889 to 1902 was a student at the college. The medallion, which is in bronze, is the work of Mr. Alfred Drury, A.R.A., and is part of a memorial scheme which includes the provision of a replica of the medallion for the United States, and a scholarship for the promotion of the study of Modern English Literature, to be awarded to students of the college.

The vice-chairman of the College Committee (Sir Edward Bask) presided, and those present included Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Richards (parents of Mrs. Craigie), Mrs. Cornwallis West (one of the trustees of the Memorial Committee, the Provost (Dr. T. Gregory Foster), Dr. J. B. Benson (chairman of the Committee of Management), Right Rev. Monsignor Brown, Mr. Owen, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Miss Procter (secretary to the Memorial Committee), Sir Squire and Lady Balfour, and many others.

In unveiling the memorial, Lord Curzon said they were met that afternoon to hand over to the college the memorial of a gifted woman and a devoted friend. Few of them could look back on the career of Pearl Craigie without a pang of deep emotion. It was so brilliant, so crowded, so lit with incandescent gleams, so short. From the time when her first work of fiction, "Some Emotions and a Moral," burst upon the world in 1891, when she was only 24 years of age, to her sudden death in August, 1906, there were only fifteen years. But within that time she condensed enough of incident and experience, of intellectual and mental development, to fill many ordinary lives. But the chief feature in her was that she was never ordinary, either in what she wrote, or spoke, or did. She had an intense and vivid personality, which pervaded her writings, irradiated her talk and informed her life. Individuality was the keynote of her character and work. She possessed in a remarkable degree the literary faculty of epigram. She was a woman of many accomplishments, she had a wide knowledge of literature, and a keen insight into the minds of great writers. She also possessed no mean acquaintance with literature and once wrote him in Greek lambics—surely a novel feat in twentieth-century correspondence! They recalled her brilliant conversation, sparkling as sunlight on the stream, and the wit and humour which glanced like bubbles on the glittering current of her novels. But there were also still depths and silent pools in her life, and in the ordering of this religion played no small part. Sorrow she knew, buffeted it with courage and with- out ceasing. "There is one obligation in life, and that is courage," was one of her sayings. Above all she had the genius of friendship. They might ask, Would she have written other and still better books had she lived, and have left an enduring mark on the literary history of her time? It was impossible to answer that, but there seemed to be a certain sense of incompleteness about even her best work, which might signify either undeveloped powers or unrealised aspirations. Perhaps the best tribute that could be offered to her memory was the list of those who had subscribed to her memorial, including as it did, many names of mark both in England and America. Nearly £1,000 had been collected from various sources, £600 of which would be available for the scholarship, while the remainder was to defray the cost of the two medallions. In unveiling this memorial, he presented to the college the likeness of one of the most gifted of her daughters. (Cheers)

The Right Rev. Monsignor Brown said Mrs. Craigie was a most devoted friend, and possessed what Newman had called "the quality of solicitude of heart." Her correspondence was exceedingly wide and varied, and he had been asked to deal with as much of it as might be put into the hands of her literary executor. The task was one of peculiar delicacy, because he did not think the over-written letters with the least idea of their being published. Almost immediately before her death she wrote to him a letter which contained the following remarkable passage: "I have not the smallest wish to marry. If I had, an illusion or two it might be different. I have pulled through the worst years, and the supreme difficulties—difficulties of loneliness in society not the least of them. I really do not feel this any more."

Professor W. P. Ker (Quinn Professor of English Literature and Language) accepted the memorial on behalf of the college, and Mrs. Cornwallis West handed to the chairman of the Management Committee a cheque for £600 representing the fund for the John Oliver Hobbs Scholarship. She also associated with it the name of Miss Elton, who had arranged the scheme.

Intimations.

BOORD & SON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong, China, Philippines and British North Borneo for the above firm's well known and popular GIN (Cat Brand).

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
15, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1908. [768]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

WILL re-open on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 9 A.M.
Boards return on the same day.
For terms and particulars, apply to

THE DIRECTOR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1908. [770]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEA MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 8, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and a Library. Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas. Further particulars to

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W.
L. and M., 19th August, 1908. [769]

WORKS MANAGER, WANTED OVER GENERAL ENGINEERING WORKS.

MUST have First-class General Engineering knowledge and experience. Good Education and Energy are requisite. Particulars of Qualifications, Age, and Salary expected should be given.

Applications to reach Tientsin before 31st August, and to be addressed to

SECRETARY,

TIENSIN IRON WORKS,

Tientsin.

The above position is vacant owing to the resignation of present Manager who is leaving China permanently.

Tientsin, 6th August, 1908. [730]

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF UPHOLSTERY WORK for one year, from the 1st September, 1908, to H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon on 26th August, 1908.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for Tender Forms. This will be returned if the Tender is declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1908. [771]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,350,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS.

FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of Ancient COINS consisting of those of the SASSANIAN, GREK, GRAECO-BACTRIAN, INDO SCYTHIAN, and EARLY HINDU DYNASTIES, THE SULTANS OF DELHI (including Iltutmish and Sultan Khams) and of KASHMIR, THE MOGHUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN AND OF BUKHARA, THE SHAHS OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—

I. U. MIRZA,

Supreme Court,

Hongkong, 19th August, 1908. [751]

PART BREWING COMPANY

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907. [55]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1908. [60]

DR. M. H. CHAN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

at QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

from the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1908. [110]

FRENCH STORE.

6 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE No. 794.

BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET.

ROYAL SILLERY CHAM-

PAGNE, PORT, SHERRY.

WHISKY, BRANDY, FRENCH

and ITALIAN VERMOUTH,

FERNET BRANCA, AMER

PICON, CHARTREUSE and

SUNDY LIQUORS.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1908. [50]

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Ladies' Footwear.

3 SMART LINES.

Ladies' Black Glace Kid Oxfords, \$6.50.

Latest Models.

Ladies' Black Glace Strap Shoes, \$6.50.

Dainty Footwear.

Ladies' Russian-leather House Slippers, \$4.25.

[Black and Tan.]

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1908.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 22nd day of August, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1908.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [723]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th instant, to SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [724]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908. [708]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1908, of FOUR DOLLARS per Share.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 24th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to 2nd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1908. [757]

For Sale.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLAIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908. [65]

TYPEWRITERS

A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

OF

CLEANING, OVERHAULING,

and REPAIRING

ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALSO

FOR SALE and HIRE.

MODERATE CHARGES.

MOTOR LAUNCHES

ON HIRE

AT LAKE PIER.

A GREAT BOON TO PASSENGERS

TO and FROM STEAMERS

AND

ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &c.

Fares from \$2 per Hour.

HUMBER CYCLES

AGENCY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT.

33-35, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1908. [61]

THE POPPY OF COMMERCE IN ENGLAND.

The opium poppy is grown in England at Poppleton-on-Ouse, near York; at Haxey, in Lincolnshire; and a few other places. I have seen it looking happy in well-arranged poppy gardens in both counties, being much admired by passer-by. Though the seed of "Papaver somniferum," as this large white-flowering species is called, is not usually sold at the florist's shops, where drawers, full of Shirley and Mikado poppy seeds are kept, anybody in this country is at liberty to grow as much as he likes of it without let or hindrance. The three or four Poppleton growers, like those of Haxey, save their own seed from year to year, being of opinion that no strains as good as theirs is to be obtained nearer than Persia or Bengal. Although a native of a warmer climate than ours, the plant is hardy, and, individually, can do with a foot or two of room. A single capsule yields from ten thousand to fifteen thousand seeds, so that six of them, properly ripe and matured, will sow the better part of an acre. Although, except under certain circumstances, we could not have "The Confessions of an Opium Eater" from De Quincey's pen, "Christabel" and "The Ancient Mariner" from Coleridge's and "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," minus John Jasper, from Dickens's I must confess that when the home-grown poppy has gone to seed, either ripe or unripe, there is a real pleasure in lying outdoors and absorbing spoonful after spoonful of it. Opium, we should remember, is primarily a stimulant; moreover, it possesses, like cocoa, a remarkable power of sustaining the human strength, enabling many men, such as the Turians and the Harkaras (captive postmen of India) to undergo great fatigue and privation. We talk of the goodness of plants running to seed, so the seeds of the opium poppy should possess some of that plant's virtues; and I say "virtues" advisedly, for not even the richest weed in its proper place can have a vice, its real uses in the scheme of natural economy being always ascertainable. It is interesting to find pigeons, linnets, goldfinches, mice, and meadow-voles as eager to get these poppy seeds as the Heathen Chinese is to get British India opium. I have seen these systems come and peck holes near the base of the ripened capsules, when out pour the dry seeds as through a funnel. Mice often bite off the heads to secure the seeds. These are the dangerous little beginnings of bad habits that all innocent birds, mousies, and other beasts should be warned against by their preceptors; for even if the potency of the plant is not always in its seed, the seed is really a herb or a drug in embryo, and there is no telling how far an acquired taste will carry one.

There is something extraordinary about the spectacle of opium poppies covering whole acres in England without fear of prohibition. The farmers could not grow them by stealth; for poppies proclaim themselves by their narcotic smell being borne long distances on the air, as also by the glare of their big blossoms, which belong to the meretricious type of beauty, or, as gardeners prefer to call them, "maisy." In the case of "Papaver somniferum," the huge blooms are pure silken white, and in this country they appear early in July, crowning stalks adorned with silver-green leaves. Having been previously thinned out to one foot apart, the plants attain a height of over four feet. The world's opium supply comes chiefly from Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and Bengal, where these poppies are to be seen covering great tracts of country, and differing only in their size, vigour, or quality of opium yielded as the soil and climatic conditions suit. It may be that the first seed came to England from British India, where the plant has been cultivated as a profitable branch of agriculture on behalf of the opium traffic since an early date in the history of the East India Company. The industry flourishes to-day in the Patna, Malwa, and Benares districts, being almost restricted thereto by the Government. Here may be seen in January masses of big white blossoms, such as cover a few acres in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire in July; and during India's sunny February the capsules or poppy-heads are ready to cut when nearly full-grown, but still green and unripe. Labourers traverse the fields on hot afternoons armed with knives of a particular shape, with which they nick each poppy head. From this incision oozes a milky white juice, which soon stiffens into a sticky brown paste by exposure to the sun and air. Without any further chemistry, this is pure, rich, soluble opium, the Greek word for opium, "opos," signifying "vegetable juice." Every morning the labourers go round the fields to scrape off this paste with a spatula, and fill their jars with it. Later, it is made up into half-pound balls, and packed ready for shipment to China, millions of whose people use it in moderation, when its effects appear to be no more baneful than tobacco and alcoholised drinks as used in Europe and America. Here opium is used for making laudanum and paregoric, laudanum being simply a tincture of opium, prepared by dissolving the latter in dilute alcohol, and paregoric a mixture of opium, camphor, alcohol, and some other things. It may be added that the monopoly of the Indian Government yields a revenue annually of about two and a half millions sterling.

No British Government official keeps a suspicious eye on the North Country crops of poppy, which never leave the field until they have passed the opium, laudanum, and paregoric stage. Thus, it goes a stage beyond the Oriental and Indian crops, yielding absolutely nothing but the "Pap. alk." (white poppy) of the druggists' labelled drawers and a bag or two of fertile seeds for the next year's crop. Early in August the capsules resemble drams of a pale green "bar," with a silver bloom, measuring often a foot in circumference, and, as a yellowish stain spreads over them, they are said to be ripe to harvest. Amongst four growers at Poppleton-on-Ouse I picked out some as fine as I have got the biggest specimen, and although there are about

fifty thousand plants to the acre, only about three-quarters of them are cut, the remaining fourth being always undisturbed. Masters and men then go wading through the crop, slashing off the heavy capsules with jack-knives, and allowing about twelve to fourteen inches of stalk. Raw opium, in the form of a creamy sap, soon covers the harvesters' hands, arms, faces, and aprons, which are likewise smeared with millions of black fly, in this case a harmless pest. Persons who suffer from any form of hypnosis should keep away from these fields, but others who suffer from insomnia might to advantage assist at the harvest. In sultry weather the odour of opium haunts the neighbourhood for long; it clings to the men's clothes for weeks afterwards. The poppy-heads are done up into bundles of about thirty-five each, fastened with sheep-hands, and balanced for drying in the barn on long lines stretching from wall to wall. In three weeks' time, when they come down to be decapitated, they are so hard that, as one farmer observed to me, "Yo' can't bruze 'em in wi' yer fist, air." For heads of average size, 8s. a thousand is paid by a firm of manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists in York, where they are distributed throughout the country.

From 8s. per thousand, at the rate of about 14d. for fifteen, when they leave the grower and drier, it is interesting to watch how the price of poppy-heads mounts up before they reach the householder, who will pay 1d. or 14d. each. The liquor in which one has been immersed is widely known to be most beneficial as a fomentation for inflammation of any part of the body.—Harwood Brierley in *Pall Mall Gazette*.

To Let.

TO LET FROM 1st SEPTEMBER.
AT SHAMEN, CANTON.

HOUSE No. 10, (Kwan How Buildings) at present in the occupation of the J. M. Customs.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [695]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 9th June 1908. [188]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAGA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VEAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [65]

TO LET.

OFFICES (2 Rooms) on First Floor, York Building.

Apply to—
KELLY & WALSH, LD.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. [706]

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon, at \$45 plus taxes per month. Immediate possession.

Apply to—
A. RAYMOND,
C/o S. J. David & Co.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1908. [601]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNITSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [155]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarters.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LD.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908. [257]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1908. [61]

Intimation.

SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-Franco).
CALDERON, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from W. R. M'D. PARR, Esq., to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1908, at 2 P.M., within his residence, "DURISDEER," Marine Gap, THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED, Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, a quantity of CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD CABINET, TABLES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, CUPID STANDS, KOREAN LACQUERED CABINETS, DINNER WAGGON, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, OLD CHINA, ENGRAVINGS, &c. &c.

ALSO One COTTAGE PIANO by M. F. Rachals & Co., Hamburg, (in good order and condition); AND

One CLAY PIGEON TRAP and about a couple of dozen laying hens.

Catalogues may be had on application. TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1908. [758]

Consignees.

S.S. "AUSTRALIEN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Doune*, and *Madoc*, from Havre ex S.S. *Adour*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Levy*, *Luttrell*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 24th August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th August, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 24th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1908. [14]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S.N. Co.'s Steamer "MALTA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *India*.
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Stimla*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.L.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ARBOTT, Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1908. [17]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "GLAMORGANSHIRE" Captain Norris, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 24th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1908. [766]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLAVERS" FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1908. [765]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "MACDUFF," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th September, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1908. [764]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMERIC," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-HAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1908. [176]

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE

AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

Watson's

D. SHERRY
SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen - - \$19.50

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1908

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 11, The Hong Kong,
and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to
The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1908.

QUESTIONS FOR THE H.K. & S.B.C.
DIRECTORATE.

That events are hurrying forward in the Far East is made evident from the fact that six months have elapsed since the last meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held, and during that period there has been a notable advance in the schemes promoted by the Chinese Government necessitating the borrowing of money from foreign financial institutions in order to give effect to the progressive ideas of the enlightened regenerators of China. Apart from the business involved by exchange operations, one of the first duties of a banking corporation such as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is, naturally, the financing of the undertakings inaugurated at the instance either of the Chinese Imperial Government or the Provincial Authorities, and, by reason of its close connection with Chinese enterprises in the past, whatever loans are declared to be necessary for the performance of works contemplated by the Chinese authorities are certain to have the full consideration of the directors of the Bank to which the Chinese Government is already so deeply indebted both financially and otherwise. Fortunately, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has many good friends and loyal supporters at headquarters, chief among whom may be mentioned Sir Walter Hillier, who has done yeoman service in the interest of the Bank. It was only the other day that Sir Robert Hart at a banquet given by the China Association in London made reference to the conspicuous assistance rendered by Sir Walter Hillier on behalf of the Corporation in favour of the Chinese Government. His Excellency Chan Pik, the President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, was reported lately to have been negotiating a foreign loan to the extent of a million taels for the purpose of securing the

nationalisation of the Chinese Telegraph. According to the latest news from Peking the shareholders have agreed to accept the sum offered by the President of the Ministry, viz. \$180 per \$100 paid-up share for the shares of the Administration of Telegraphs. The origin of that scheme of nationalisation may be traced to the series of complaints voiced by Dr. Morrison in the *Times* regarding the unsatisfactory working of the telegraph system as at present operated by the company. Whether the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has come to the rescue of His Excellency Chan would be of interest to the shareholders when they meet to hear the half-yearly statement delivered by the Chairman of Directors at the meeting which takes place to-morrow. We take it that it would be extremely satisfactory were this domestic loan required by the Chinese Government effected through the medium of the principal financial institution with which this Colony is concerned. While it is true that the Ministry of Finance has expressed itself opposed to negotiations for loans unless with the sanction of the members of the Ministry, the fact remains that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has stood in the position of sponsor to the Chinese Government in all the more important loan transactions and has successfully underwritten them, so that the Chinese Ministry need entertain no doubt as to the feasibility or even expediency of negotiating the loan through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Viceroy Hsu Shi Chan, of Manchuria, has up to now a loan of five millions for the development of the Three Eastern Provinces, but whether the representatives of the Corporation have proffered their services to the Viceroy we are not in a position to state. It is quite possible that Japan, regarding these provinces within her sphere of influence, may desire to hold the reins by placing the Viceroy under an obligation to the Bank of Japan, but we seriously question Japan's ability to lend half the sum required, far less five millions, in the present state of her financial resources. Nothing has been heard of that projected loan for some time and we should be glad to learn from the Chairman of the Corporation whether approaches had been made to the Bank's representative at Peking on the subject. Coming nearer home, we would refer to the loan negotiations instituted by the Provincial Government at Canton. We are in a position to assert that the Viceroy has negotiated a domestic loan through one or more of the foreign banks having offices established in Hongkong. Whether it is actually regarded as a loan on the nature of an overdraft on the banks affording the Viceroy the facilities desired is immaterial, being practically one and the same thing. Tentative negotiations for further advances have been in the air but as the securities offered are already pledged to foreign Governments nothing has resulted, and the Provincial Authorities in Canton are probably still engaged in an effort to solve the problem how to obtain a second loan. We cite this, however, as a single instance where our foreign friends have not been blind to the opportunities afforded by the requirements of the Government of Canton. For some time now it has been an open secret that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is already in possession of a considerable area of land within the British Concession at Canton, which it is intended to use as a site for the erection of a branch establishment which would be in keeping with the standing and importance of the premier financial institution in the Far East. What may have been the counsels which have prevailed with the directors and the management we cannot, of course, pretend to tell, but it is highly significant that rivals of the Bank have taken time by the forelock by establishing themselves in Canton. We refer to the International Banking Corporation of the United States, which, recognising the rapidly growing financial interests which have their forces at Canton, have erected a branch office well worthy of the traditions and influence of that institution. Every credit must be given the management of that Corporation for having so early arrived at a just estimate of the possibilities and potentialities of Canton as a banking centre and there can be no question that their enterprise and early appearance on the field will be adequately rewarded. It is also significant that the major portion of the trade in Canton is conducted through the medium of that Bank, and as Canton must necessarily have to enter into important negotiations with the successful Cantonese merchants located in San Francisco and along the Californian coast, the foresight which prompted the corporation to establish themselves in Canton is evidence of keen commercial acumen. We may note further that whereas the older British firms in the capital of South China have closed their doors—principally those which limited their business to the now defunct tea trade and those merchants who operated in silk—foreign rivals have taken their place. The news which we publish from day to day with reference to trade in Canton has shown how energetic the representatives of these foreign firms have proved to be, their negotiations with the Viceroy and the officials

of the Foreign Department. Some examples of the results which have followed the enterprise of foreign firms in Canton may be picked at random. The installation of wireless telegraphy has been entrusted entirely to a German house. Arms and ammunition are confined absolutely to the same firm. The timber required for the Canton-Hankow railway will be supplied by another foreign establishment, while the contract for locomotives and steel has been secured by Americans. The only occasion on which tenders were invited from British manufacturers was in the case of the abortive Canton River Iron Bridge Company, in which a British engineer, the late Mr. William Danby, was interested. Even though it is late in the day, it would be well if the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation could see its way to proceed with the long-contemplated erection of branch offices at Canton. Enough has been said to indicate that the meeting of the Bank shareholders to-morrow should afford material for thought not only by those directly interested in the operations of the Corporation but also by that larger body of the community who stand to benefit by the increasing ramifications of the Corporation's operations.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Rev. I. Gonthier begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations for the "Blind Home" now transferred to Hongkong, on account of the damages caused by the recent Typhoon.

Sum already acknowledged \$392
Mr. G. Friedland 100
Dr. Sheldon; Canton 100
Major and Mrs. Perry 25
"Four Friends" 40

Further donations sent to the Rev. I. Gonthier, 22 Hoobam Road, will be duly acknowledged.

LI-KING, a coolie, sought the acquaintance of the inmates of No. 59, Second Street, at an early hour this morning. He chose the darkest hour of the day, but before the dawn, at which to make his own formal introduction. At 3 a.m. Li-king lifted the bolt of the house door and so secured admittance into the premises. The inmates resented the intrusion and had Li brought before the Magistrate in the forenoon to-day, when he became personally acquainted with the majesty of the law and was provided with a cell within the precincts of the Gaol which he will occupy for the whole period of a month. The monotony of incarceration will be relieved by hard labour.

LI-WAN, who described himself as a coolie, did not know until his appearance before the Police magistrate to-day that B. & S. very early guard their shipyard at Quarry Bay against unauthorized trespassers. To prevent the unlawful admission of strangers the shipyard owners have a number of watchmen posted at the various entrances. Li-wan, however, succeeded in evading the lynx-eyed Indians and managed to get into the yard by some surreptitious means. When he was ultimately discovered he was found in a crouching posture in a shed between the mammoth No. 1 Dock and the Time Office. It was evident that his objective was the store room where much was put away that tempted the coolie's covetous eyes. Before he could carry out his plan the relentless watchman had the slimy coolie in his grasp. Li was promptly marched to the nearest Police Station and turned over to the guardians of the public peace, by whom Li was brought before the presiding Magistrate to-day and charged with being a rogue and vagabond. His wanderings for the next thirty days will be confined within the prison walls where he will have the opportunity of being versed in the profitable trade of oink picking and other forms of occupation which the prison authorities choose to describe as "hard labour."

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

RAILWAY COLLEGE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th August.
The Canton authorities have received instructions from the Ministry of Posts and Communications to open a railway College and admit a number of students there to be trained for a period of three years. On completion of their course of study in Canton, the students will be sent to foreign countries to pursue further study in railway engineering for a period of three years.

FLOOD RELIEF FAZAR.

A sum of \$2,611 was collected yesterday from the patrons of the Canton Flood Fund Bazaar.

THE FATAL COLLISION.

The owners of the tank which, with a party of acrobats on board, was bound to Heugoushan from Canton came into collision with the *W. T. On*, resulting in the loss of eleven lives, together with all the theatrical effects, a week ago, have now petitioned the Canton Kwau Mu Chu on the subject of the accident and asked that the steamer be dealt with.

AN EX-MINISTER.

H. E. Yeung Shing, Chinese ex-Minister to Germany, who returned to Canton to go into mourning for some time, has now received orders from Peking to proceed to the capital for duty. H. E. Yeung will probably leave here for the North about the beginning of next month.

THE KWANGSI MUTINY.

On the arrival of Admiral Li Chun at Kwangsi, most of the mutineers had given up arms and sought refuge. The district of Kong Hsu now seems to be peaceful again. In some places, malcontents were still found, but they appeared to be short of food supplies, arms and ammunition, so it is expected that the district will be soon suppressed without much difficulty.

Building Prosecutions.

REPRESENTATIVE EUROPEAN
PROPERTY OWNERS
SUMMONED.

A WELL-KNOWN SOLICITOR
"PERSECUTED."

BUILDING AUTHORITY'S HUNGLE.

CHARGES Laid AGAINST "ATTEMPTED MURDER."

A series of the most extraordinary cases exhibiting unusual zeal on the part of the Building Authority was presented to those who were in the Police Court to-day. Whether they were entitled to all the kudos they claimed is a matter of opinion, but it is certain that the Magistrate was seriously inconvenienced by the presentation of summonses galore. With-out a word of exaggeration the desk in front of Mr. Wood, who was the presiding magistrate, was simply littered with bundles of summonses against some of the most important property owners in Hongkong and Kowloon.

It may not be out of place to say that some of the remarks made in Court were not entirely in order. But at the same time there is not the slightest doubt that most of those who, by the authority, were called upon to appear had extraneous reasons for their appearance.

Apparently the Building Authority had devised several ways and means of getting at the representatives of the big house property owners in the city. Unfortunately in some instances they had made a mistake which will appear from part of the conversation which appears below.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) this morning, several gentlemen, including Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Mowbray Northcote, Mr. H. J. Ruttonjee, Mr. C. E. Warren, and many other property owners, appeared to answer summonses, under a law, which apparently the Building Authority was unable to interpret. When his Worship took his seat he remarked upon the number of summonses, and said that these would occupy at least three weeks before they could be adjudicated.

One of the Public Works Department men—Mr. Edwards—observed that a number of summonses had been withdrawn because since the last inspection the work had been completed. Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appearing for Mr. A. V. Apar, asked: "Why were the summonses taken out if the work had been completed with?"

Mr. Edwards—Because—

His Worship—I leave don't argue here.

Among the first summonses which were taken by the Magistrate were those against Mr. Shelton Hooper.

Mr. Hooper, when his case was called on, asked for a month's adjournment on a purely technical point, on the ground that the summons had only been delivered after five o'clock yesterday afternoon. He maintained that since the typhoon it was impossible to find workmen to carry out the operations in connection with the buildings which he represented. At the same time he had done his best to secure the amenities of the Colony so far as his buildings were concerned and it was a piece of unfortunate reticence on the part of the Public Works Department and the Building Authority to suggest that he had not kept within the absolute tenor of the law. Everything had been done by his Company to thwart those who might have any objections so far as his Company was concerned, but so far as he knew there was nothing on which the Court could justify itself so far as the summonses were concerned.

His Worship—Will you undertake to do the work in fourteen days?

Mr. Hooper replied that he was not prepared to do so. What work had been done had been destroyed in the recent rain storm. He called attention to the fact that the Supreme Court rain-pipe had been out of order for nearly six months, and what was sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. He asked why was not the Supreme Court work being looked into; he repeated that he was not prepared to do the work within a month. The prosecution was unfair and unreasonable.

His Worship—I will make an order for the work to be completed in one month.

Mr. Hooper proceeded to leave the Court when he was called back until the order had been made.

Mr. Hooper—Do I understand that the summons has been adjourned for one month?

His Worship—Yes, and in that month the work has to be completed.

LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

The next summons was that against the Land Reclamation Co. Mr. Mowbray Northcote, who represented that Company, asked for a month's adjournment on a similar ground to those submitted by Mr. Hooper; he added that the summons was served on the Company on the 27th July when he was away from the Colony. It was only late yesterday afternoon when he received the notice, and he thought the work had been done.

Mr. Edwards remarked that the work had not been done when last visited.

Mr. Northcote replied that if the work was not done it was not his fault; it was on account of the scarcity of workmen since the typhoon.

His Worship—Your excuse is very weak, Mr. Northcote, as you have shown that no steps had been taken to do the work.

Mr. Northcote reiterated that he was away from the Colony when the summons was served. When he returned he found the summons on his desk.

His Worship—Surely, there is someone else to do your work when you are away.

Mr. Northcote replied in the negative, and a month's adjournment was granted.

Authority came into Court considerably agitated, and addressing Mr. Edwards, the representative of the Building Authority, demanded, peremptorily, an explanation why he was called upon to the Court for nothing. He repeated his questions several times in a tone evincing considerable annoyance.

His Worship—Why don't you complain at the P. W. D. Office?

Mr. Stephens replied that he was called upon there with much accoyance. The one house in reference to which he was summoned had a piece of grating missing from somewhere, and the work could not have been done on account of the bad weather. A house in Queen's Road Central for which he was summoned did not belong to him.

It was a disgrace and a crying shame that the public of Hongkong should be brought up to this place on such absurd notices. I will write to the Public Works Department. I will see the Governor on the matter, and I do not get my satisfaction in those quarters. I will communicate with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I think that your Worship should keep some of us up here. Why not lock me up? Then you'll have me at your back and call—

His Worship—I have no wish, Mr. Stephens, to lock you up.

Mr. Stephens—Why not? I'll be near you. I don't mind small quarters if I get a dry bed.

His Worship—I'll give you fourteen days to do the work, Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens—Thank your Worship. It's a relief to know that I am free from that tangible P.W.D. I would like to know why I have been persecuted for a house I do not own in Queen's Road Central.

His Worship—According to the Register, your name is associated with that house.

Mr. Stephens—My name is not; it is only a misnomer. But if the P. W. D. can prove it, I will be very pleased to claim that building.

MR. A. V. APAR ATTEMPTED TO COMMIT MURDER.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, as at the Court whether his client had attempted to commit murder. He had received a summons on behalf of his client alleging that he had attempted to commit murder. He, however, doubted that charge, but believed from what he had heard that the allegation was an alleged infringement of the Building Ordinance.

His Worship asked to see Mr. Stevenson's copy of the summons and this having been handed up, his Worship laid it aside and remarked that he would inquire into the matter.

Mr. Stevenson—I have no objection.

AN INCOMPLETE SERVICE.

Messrs. Percy Smith and Seth were the next defendants.

Mr. J. Hennessy Seth, who appeared for the firm, observed that the summons that was issued against him had no date on it, and he found out by chance that he had to appear this morning. He asserted that the work had been done some time ago.

The representative of the Building Authority admitted the accuracy of the statement and the summons was withdrawn.

CITIZENS' HOUSEHOLDERS' DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Tam Ho, a Chinese gentleman, was next called upon to answer a charge for failing to comply with certain sanitary regulations. He said he knew nothing of the matter. He denied receiving any notice from the Building Authority as regarded that work; he was allowed fourteen days to complete the work.

This completed the first batch of prosecutions by the Building Authority. Numerous other cases remain to be dealt with.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST CHINESE SHOUFF.

Yuen Cheuk-kan, a young man of eighteen years of age, an assistant employed in a firm at 21, Lee Yuen Street East, was called upon to answer to a somewhat serious charge against him. The charge was that on divers dates between the 20th March and 24th July he obtained the sum of \$18,775 from six different firms in the Colony which he misappropriated. It is alleged that accused was at one time employed as a shroff by the Lee Yuen Street firm and later his signature was that of a *foke*. While in the latter capacity he still kept about collecting bills. His collections aggregated the above-mentioned sum. The prosecution alleges that the erstwhile shroff failed to account for the money to his employers, hence the charge. The charge was instituted at the instance of Inspector Ritchie. After formal evidence had been taken the case was remanded.

CONSUL BERGHOLZ IN AMERICA.

U.S. CANTON CONSUL ON THE BOYCOTT.

The *San Francisco Chronicle*, of 15th ult. says:—According to Leo Allen Bergholz, United States Consul at Canton, who was among the Korean passengers yesterday, the Chinese-Japanese boycott in the Orient is on the wane. This is particularly true, according to the Consul, in the southern Chinese provinces.

In Hongkong the boycott is still strong," said Bergholz yesterday, "but it chiefly affects Japanese shipping interests and does not seem to be coupled with any noticeable personal animosities between the two peoples. The boycott is also felt in Australia, but in the southern part of China, notably in Canton, it is much less effective than it was. One reason why Canton largely escapes the boycott is because most of its trade is directly with Hongkong, and belongs to the only article of foreign importation. Matches and goods of that description are manufactured and handled by Chinese capital both in China and by Japan."

Consul Bergholz, after a stay of a few days in San Francisco, will start for New York. He is accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Mary M. Bergholz, and a travelling companion, an American citizen and a Chinese official.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 21st inst., Messrs. Phipps & Co. write:—
Our last circular was dated the 7th inst. The yarn market during the past fortnight has been firm throughout with prices maintained on the level of last month's quotations. The steadiness in Exchange, despite the drop in the value of silver, prevented any fluctuations attributable to extraneous circumstances. As will be seen, overall, prices, in some few instances, have shown modifications upward; these are ascribable to legitimate inquiry for the more fancied "chops" of readily salable threads, stocks of which in first hands are becoming extremely sparse.

There has not been the same volume of business as reported in the preceding circular. This is due to the fact of the disinclination of Chinese dealers to pay higher prices because, in their state, the inability of the cottonpicking districts meeting the ideas of importers regard to values. The latter on the other hand, demand no higher prices than are absolutely warranted by the slump in rupee Exchange, at the beginning of the month, to equalise which a corresponding automatic appreciation in local currency has been established.

Having regard to the present smallness of stock in Chinese hands and to the equal scarcity in import, godowns, there can be no anxiety of any recession in quotations, especially when the firmness of the home market is taken into consideration. There is, moreover, a far more hopeful outlook in the condition of the neighbouring provinces. Latest native reports advise the removal of the governmental ban against the exportation of rice to the lower sister provinces from Kwangsi. In one of the prefectures, happily unaffected by the recent devastating flood, the first rice crop has been an abundant one, so plentiful, indeed, as to render the accumulation in stock of this staple Chinese commodity large enough to permit of its export to the large consuming markets of Kwangtung. This unexpected turn of affairs raises an optimistic spirit which, it is hoped, may be justified by events leading to an advancement in prices of yarn which natives in the interior must be in need of for domestic requirements.

No. 202.—A moderate business done in selected threads only.

No. 167.—Not much in favour. Only two Mills' productions changed hands at last quotations.

No. 125.—In small demand at current rates. No. 101.—Inquired for at last Mails' prices and in some instances a shade better.

No. 82 and 62.—No business reported.

Market closes steady.

Sales:—1,977 bales of No. 100, 325 bales of No. 125, 100 bales of No. 165, and 1,100 bales of No. 202; in all about 3,500 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Footings* and *Karnasung* (from Calcutta), and *Yedra* (from Bombay), of about 5,500 bales.

Unwashed Stock:—About 15,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 10,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T.T. at Rs. 134 per cent.

Demand 133 1/2

London T.T. Sh. 10 1/2 1/2

Demand 10 1/4 1/2

Shanghai T.T. 11 1/2

Silver 34 1/2 per cent.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 21st inst:—

Since the issue of our last report, business has continued dull and inactive and rates have not undergone any material change.

The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 4 per share, for the half year ending 30th June, 1908, payable on Monday, the 24th inst.

It is announced that the Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bochten Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat have declared a third interim dividend of 15 to per share payable in Shanghai on the 15th prox.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled somewhat easier during the week under review and towards the close sellers prevail at 370. In London, the rate has improved to 280.

Marine Insurance.—North China are inquired at for the slightly improved rate of 115, while Union have been a bid at 150 and 175. Yangtze are in demand in the North at the advanced rate of 160.

Fire Insurance.—Sales of China Fire have been effected in the early part of the week at 390. Hongkong Fire are wanted at 315.

Shipping.—There are buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Vasco Steamships at 370 without inducing sellers. Shell Transport remain quiet at 325 and 315 respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugar consistently quiet and without business at quotation. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are slightly easier and sellers rule the Northern market at 115. Ranks are firmer at 75.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have buyers at 45. Whampoa Docks are easier at 105. Shanghai Docks have strengthened to 115. 844 with buyers. Hong Kong Wharves are quiet at 110, in the North, 100, in the South.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Humphreys Estates can be had at 110, and Hongkong Lands at 90. Shanghai Lands have been booked at the reduced rate of 115.

Cotton Mills.—There are sellers of Even in the North at 115. 64. International and Kang Mow are on offer at 115 and 110 respectively.

Miscellaneous.—There are further buyers of China. Presidents at 85, after sales at the rate. Hongkong Electric have inquired at 160. Green Island Cement have been dealt in at 105 and Whampoa at 50. Langkat have been sold to 115, 50 at which rate they have been sold.

Exchange.—The Banks' selling rate on London is 11 1/2 and demand, The T.T. rate on Shanghai is 75.

Dividends Payable.—Whampoa Docks, for term of 4 per share for first half year payable on the 24th inst. Hongkong Ice, dividend of 4 per share for first half year payable on the 24th inst. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, dividend of 4 per share for first half year payable on the 24th inst. The above dividends are payable in Hongkong on the 24th inst.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ARMS SMUGGLING.

THE CHUEN-CHOW SEIZURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Amoy, 20th August.

The Tsoi and the Japanese Consul made a joint examination of the arms seized at Chuen-Chow.

The Japanese Consul contended that the arms were obsolete rifles.

The Tsoi, hesitating to assume the responsibility of deciding the case, has forwarded the rifles to Foochow, that they may be dealt with by the Viceroy.

The seizure of two Japanese vessels loaded with munitions of war by the Chinese at Chuen-Chow, promises to develop into a serious international incident, remarks the *Manila Times*. As the city is near Amoy a representative of *The Times* interviewed Mr. A. Burlingame Johnson, who was for many years stationed at Amoy as American consul, and secured from him many interesting facts about the place. Mr. Johnson said:

"Yes, I know Chuen-Chow very well. It is situated about 40 miles east of Amoy near the mouth of the East river. Three hundred years ago it was the viceregal seat of government for all the South Central provinces and retained its eminence until a hundred years later. At the time of the overthrow of the Ming dynasty the viceroy living at Chuen-Chow was the ruling character in the re-establishment of peace and submission to the Manchu conquerors. Even Canton and the two Kwang provinces were under this mighty ruler, and Khang-hi, the second and greatest ruler of the present dynasty, lavished imperial favours upon this beautiful southern city.

"There seems to be no reason why Japanese vessels should not be in that locality on legitimate trade."

"It is not an open port," replied Mr. Johnson, "and there is no reason for a foreign vessel calling there except in stress of weather. The trade of the country about the city has greatly declined and what is left is directed to the open port of Amoy. Twenty-five years ago Chuen-Chow was a city of a million souls. To-day the population does not exceed 60,000. It is estimated that 500,000 have emigrated from this one district to Singapore and the Malay Straits. The majority of the others came to the Philippines. Seventy-five per cent of all Chinese in the Philippines are from this district. Stop any Chinaman on the street and he will tell you that he comes from the old city or its suburbs.

"It would take more space than you could give in this interview to recount the many interesting events which crowd the history of this wonderful old city. Here it was that Marco Polo began his wonderful journey through the empire which led him to the bold city of King-Tse-Chen, where during the Ming dynasty those remarkable old blue and white, ox blood and polychrome vases were made—an art which has been lost for over 700 years.

"Sixty miles above this old capital at Ailow, lived the famous astronomer and mathematician Li, who wrote complete volumes covering plane and solid geometry and trigonometry, and that, too, at about the same time these sciences were developed in Europe, although wholly cut off from Western communication. I was fortunate enough to secure one of these old copies consisting of several hundred pages transcribed by hand. It was given to me by one of the descendants of the author, still living at Ailow, and some day I intend to give it to the Congressional Library at Washington.

"There are few more interesting cities in China than this old walled capital. There are two broad avenues crossing the city from north to south and from east to west, with four gates which are closed at sundown every evening. There are few if any finer temples in the empire than those seen here. The many civil wars and invasions that have swept over China during the past 300 years have each in their turn missed this city. So there are few cities which can boast of as old buildings. The invaders elsewhere destroyed buildings as well as putting to death millions of the Chinese people. As a result there were 15 years ago more of the old porcelains and samples of now lost ceramic art, and bronzes older than the Christian era, to be found in this city than anywhere else in China. I am afraid many of them have been bought up since and now add to the public and private collections in Europe and America.

"There is a good harbour at the mouth of the river below the city and near there are several islands which for hundreds of years have been the resort of pirates. These islands were still the hiding place of pirates when I first went to China and I remember well that they raided and captured a large steamer between Hongkong and Amoy in 1896. They often waylaid small boats. The last time I was in Chuen-Chow the officials were slowly torturing to death some pirates just captured. It was the second day. It took three days to complete the torturous job but when it was done it was well done.

"It is easy to understand why an enemy of China would choose this old highway as a favourable route to smuggle arms into the interior. It is isolated and it is the beginning of the old thoroughfare which, leading up the river for a hundred miles, strikes off through the mountains to the plains beyond which lies the Yangtze. The local inhabitants would be the last to favour such a project but (after up to the country has the path of the old Yangtze

rebellion, which swept the country years ago and which was finally put down by Generals Ward and Mougey, two Americans, and "Chinese" Gordon, who came later and got all the glory. Twenty millions perished and a hundred cities were laid waste during the rebellion yet in the path of that rebellion leading from Canton to Nankin have sprung up other millions who are ready to rebel against their "foreign rulers." Hence the desire to reach them from this convenient highway through Chuen-Chow. Those who planned the landing of arms this week know China, its topography, its history, its highways, and the spot where smoulder the fires of discontent. It was not an accidental selection.

"Operating with Chuen-Chow as the base Khang-hi, the great emperor, annexed Fukien, Formosa, and other southern provinces to the Manchu empire. This was in the latter half of the seventeenth century. From this old town the edict went forth that compelled the Chinese to wear queues and long-sleeved gowns. While it is a striking coincidence that this recent blow at the empire is aimed at the same vital spot, it only recognizes the strategic importance of the locality. It might be of interest to mention another incident bearing on this romantic bit of coast. Prior to the Spanish-American war the United States considered the advisability of securing a coaling station off the coast of China. A point just a little north of where the Japanese ships were seized was selected and commended to Washington. The war came and with it a coaling station in the Far East. There exist no historical records of these preliminaries nor is there any reason to dilate upon them now. My sympathy is with China in her unequal struggle. No nation was ever so imposed upon or so unjustly dealt by as she has been, and now is, yet continued to be a nation."

A STRAITS CHINAMAN

APPOINTED MINING SUPERINTENDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th August.

An Imperial Decree, has been issued appointing Wu Kwok-lim, a Straits Chinaman, superintendent of the exploration and development of the mineral resources of Kuangchow (Hainan).

PUY KING-FUK'S RELEASE.

OPPOSED BY CANTONESE OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th August.

The natives of Kwangtung Province holding offices in Peking are greatly surprised at the release of Pui King-fuk, ex-Namhoi Magistrate.

They propose to join in a memorial urging the Throne to rescind the order for Pui's liberation.

STRAITENED FINANCES.

GRAND COUNCILLORS IN A QUANDARY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."] Peking, 20th August.

The Board of Revenue, in going into figures, finds that there will be a deficit of 11s. 20,000,000 in the exchequer.

The Grand Councillors are in a quandary as to the best expedient to be resorted to to relieve the straitened finances of the Government.

Instructions have been issued to all the Provinces to open up mines. If it is found that the people cannot raise enough capital to develop the mines, they are to be worked by the officials.

The German Universities

LONDON, 19th August.

Henceforward German women will be admitted to the German universities on the same footing as men.

Turkey.

The Porte is negotiating a loan with the Ottoman Bank on the Tobacco Regie.

The offer of the German Orient Bank to accommodate the Government was declined.

Serbia and Austria.

At Belgrade the Serbian Skupstina have finally passed the commercial treaty with Austria, and it is expected that the Customs feud, which has lasted for three years, will now end.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate-General received the following telegram from the Manila Observatory at 12.45 p.m. to-day:

VENEZUELA.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

Venezuelan politics is a labyrinth, a nightmare, a tangle, a subterfuge—a nothing. In such a situation requires clearness the result would be as intelligible as the Cantonese language is to a Londoner.

To get the truth and "nothing but the truth," about Venezuela, in Venezuela, and from Venezuelans is a fascinating and strange to say, a bewildering enterprise. The truth is a strange affair—an unknown affair, we might say. It is like a football, nothing in the least bit of the country of the spectators.

The country looms large to-day in the public eye by reason of the threatened blockade by Holland. The United States consents to the blockade without military occupation. A description of the republic as written by a well-known Washington correspondent will be read with interest.

In 1499 Alonso de Ojeda was cruising along the South American shore of the Caribbean Sea. Entering what is now the Gulf of Maracaibo, he saw some Indian villages built on stakes driven into the earth outside the water line. For some reason this suggested Venice, and he called the place Venezuela—Little Venice. Later on the name was applied to the larger region. The conquest of the natives and the occupation of the country proceeded somewhat slowly, and the history of Venezuela presents no such experience as that of Cortes in Mexico or of Pizarro in Peru. The explorers failed to find the gold they sought and the country came to be regarded as an agricultural district. It is estimated that the population of Venezuela at the beginning of the nineteenth century was about 800,000. Of these not more than 1 per cent were native Spaniards. About 15 per cent were creoles of European descent, and the remainder were Indians, negroes, half-breeds and mulattoes.

The great hero of South American independence, Simon Bolivar, was born in Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. He was not, as many suppose, him to have been, the instigator of the independence movement, although he was the most prominent and perhaps the most important factor in its execution. A republican conspiracy was revealed in Venezuela as early as 1795, when Bolivar was a boy of 13 years of age. In 1816 a Venezuelan named Miranda, who had fought in the French army under Napoleon and in the American army under Washington, sailed from New York in command of a band of American filibusters. In a square in Puerto Cabello there is a monument which bears the names of ten of these gentlemen, who were captured and shot by the Spanish authorities. Except for the difference in the time which elapsed between his expedition and the establishment of independence, Miranda appears to have played in Venezuela a part very similar to that played by Narciso Lopez in Cuba about 1830.

Bolivar returned in 1813 from his successful work in Colombia (then New Granada) by an overland route at the head of a band of Granadans and Venezuelans, and by a series of brilliant victories drove out the Spanish forces. War continued until the proclamation, in 1819, of the independence of the United States of Colombia, in which were included the present republics of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. This combination lasted until the secession of Venezuela, under Paez in 1830. Bolivar died in December of that year, convinced that the institution which he had done so much to establish was a failure, and with almost a prediction of its coming years of anarchy and despotism. From that time until the present Venezuela has travelled a hard road.

Yet there are few lands in which nature has been more lavish of her stores, and few in which good government would yield larger returns to the citizens.

VENEZUELA'S SPECIAL TROUBLE

It is in the fact that so many of her Presidents have adopted as their administrative policy the system employed by Spain in her dealings with her colonies. They have regarded those whom they governed as a special creation for the benefit of the government. An official publication shows the reported gross revenues of the country from 1830 to 1903 at \$10,269,115. How much more was collected by indirect methods and not officially reported is beyond even a guess. The reported expenditures during that time are \$21,647,538. It would seem that somewhere there should be a bill on hand of about \$15,000,000, to say nothing of the portion of the \$308,000,000 used, appropriated or stolen for other than public purposes. In addition to this trifling discrepancy between revenue and expenditure the country has a debt of about \$50,000,000.

THE AREA OF VENEZUELA

is just a little less than 600,000 square miles, or enough to make twelve States of the size of the State of New York. It is traversed by three mountain ranges whose summits vary in altitude from 2,000 to 6,000 feet. Its extensive lands and vast plains are abundantly watered by the hundreds of rivers and streams which flow from the hillsides, while its different elevations give a climate ranging from the intense heat of the equatorial lowlands to the perennial springtime of the temperate zones in the uplands. In a table of the temperature of towns and cities of the thirteen States and the Federal District the maximum is given as 91.4 degrees and the minimum as 41 degrees. Those who have experienced the intensity of the coldness of the tropics at 43 degrees will be disposed to question the official reading of the thermometer, while those who have travelled in the State of Bolivar, or who have even spent a few days in La Guayra or Puerto Cabello will be equally disposed to question any maximum reading that is below 72 degrees. Heat and cold are what they are to the human body rather than what they are in the mercury of a thermometer. At elevations of 1,000 to 2,000 feet the climate is very different. The weather is a puzzle to the stranger.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON

SATURDAY.

the 19th August, 1908, at 11 A.M., at The Pacific Mail S.S. Coy's Godown, West Point, One Pair off, by self SMOOTH ROLLS COLLAR OILING, One Pair off, by self SMOOTH ROLLS COLLAR OILING, 8 OF 1/2 INCH COLLARS 1/2 IN. BORE, (Suitable for a Flour Mill), N.B.—The maker is The Wolf Co. Flour Mill Machinery Makers, Chambersburg P.A., U.S.A.

TERMS—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [778]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. A reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the Months of August and September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [777]

THE GOLD OF VENEZUELA

during the early days. It is true that they found and worked a few deposits, but they did not find enough to satisfy them that it was a gold country. Just how widely they erred remains to be seen. There is certainly gold in the country, and there is much to confirm the belief that the extent of the gold-bearing particularly in the region south of the Orinoco River. The output of the Callao mines from 1771 to 1893 was valued at about \$25,000,000 but the gold regions are difficult and in most cases impossible of commercial access under present conditions. Modern machinery is necessary for development, and this cannot be installed on a proper scale until there is an extension of transportation facilities. The country is not likely to be another California or another Transvaal, but there is no doubt that there is gold in its hills. There are also silver, copper and iron, besides a considerable amount of other mineral substances of greater or less value. While asphalt is perhaps not strictly a mining product, it bears more distinctly under that head than under any other. The production of this article has been an important industry, but it has caused perhaps more trouble than it was worth.

The principal articles of EXPORT COMMERCE are coffee, hides, a superior quality of cacao, cabinet woods and asphalt. Because of the almost persistent political disturbance of the country it is quite impossible to say what should be the normal value of its foreign commerce. It would be only less easy to guess what its commerce might be under a peaceful and stable government. In 1895 its exports were valued at \$11,500,000 and its imports at \$13,250,000. Since that time there has probably been a serious falling off in both items, but the statistics of the country are so incomplete and confusing that it is difficult to determine with any accuracy the trade conditions of the present time. Our trade with Venezuela during the calendar year 1905 was: Imports, \$7,010,357; exports, \$23,866.

The railway system consists of a number of short lines from coast points to the interior. The length of the lines in operation is a little more than 500 miles. The Orinoco River, running almost due east from the Colombian boundary, or could be made, commercially navigable for some 1,200 miles, while some of its tributaries might easily be made available as waterways. But the Orinoco basin is not precisely a health resort for white men. Its present population is about one to every four square miles.

THE CAPITAL CITY.

has a population of about 90,000. It lies at an elevation of some 3,000 feet, on a plain surrounded by the peaks of the Coast Range. Its paved streets run at right angles to each other; many of its avenues are broad and shaded with the trees of the tropics; its parks and public squares are gardens, with trees and flowers and statues, and its public buildings are imposing and attractive. In perhaps no other country of Latin America is the traveller so profoundly impressed with the idea of wasted opportunities and idle possibilities. With wealth at his door, there is no inducement for the present to pick it up. It may be taken from him to-morrow by a ruler of destroyed the next day by a revolution. The Venezuela of to-day is the result of the political despotism and the unbridled official greed which have overshadowed the land for decades.

LAWN BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB & POLICE.

To be played on the former's ground on Saturday, the 22nd inst., commencing at 3.30 p.m. sharp.

TEAMS.

1. Ritchie, (skip) McLennan, (skip) Cameron, McHardy, Langley, Orr, Haxton, Hill. 2. Robertson, Withers, J. J. Watt, Pitt, Gledhill, Bell, Pat. 3. To be played on the former's ground on Saturday, the 22nd inst., commencing at 3.30 p.m. sharp.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON

THURSDAY.

the 27th August, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:— DOUBLES AND SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS AND MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTELS with BEVELLED GLASS, SIDEBOARD and DINING WAGGONS with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, TIENSTIN CARPETS and RUGS, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.

Also ONE COTTAGE PIANO by Collard & Collard, AND TWO SINGLE BRASS BEDSTEADS. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [778]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mrs. ROBINSON to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, ON

FRIDAY,

the 28th August, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., within her residence, No. 3, Century Crescent, Kennedy Road, THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Particulars from Catalogue. On view on the 26th inst. TERMS—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [779]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALEXANDER, RICHARD ROBY HASSAN, Manager of CONNELL BROTHERS COMPANY, Hongkong, has, on the 24th day of June, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:

A Crown in the centre of which is a Crown and passing through the Crown is a band or scroll with the word "Krone," written thereon;

in the name of Messrs. CONNELL BROTHERS COMPANY, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the applicants in respect of FLOUR in Class 4.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1908. WILKINSON & GRIST, on behalf of CONNELL BROTHERS COMPANY.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that TANQUERAY GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, of 126, Goswell Road, London, England, Distillers, have, on the 17th day of September, 1907, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following label as a Trade Mark:

The device or the combination of devices contained in an oblong label within which is the device of a horse's head surmounted in a circle of stars and which are three sprigs of wheat. Across the label cutting through the lower section of the circle is a band;

in the name of TANQUERAY GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of GIN in Class 42.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1908. WILKINSON & GRIST, on behalf of TANQUERAY GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

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The device or the combination of devices contained in an oblong label within which is the device of a horse's head, surmounted in a circle in the centre of an oblong panel and on either side of the panel is a sprig of wheat;

in the name of TANQUERAY GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the applicants in respect of GIN in Class 42.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1908. WILKINSON & GRIST, on behalf of TANQUERAY GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.

NO. 45, CAINE ROAD, 9 ROOMS. Possession 1st September. Apply to— COMRADORE, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908. [773]

Intimations.

YOU MAY BUY

A VICTOR



FROM US

AT

\$2 per week.

CALL AND HEAR OUR LATEST RECORDS AND THE MARVELLOUS AUXETOPHONE

JUST RECEIVED—

Latest Improved-tone MACHINES.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

Hob. on 21st August, 1908. [59]

KOWLOON

"NOW-A-DAYS" KOWLOON IS THE HOME FOR AMUSEMENTS.

A GYM KHANA DINNER

WILL BE SERVED

ON

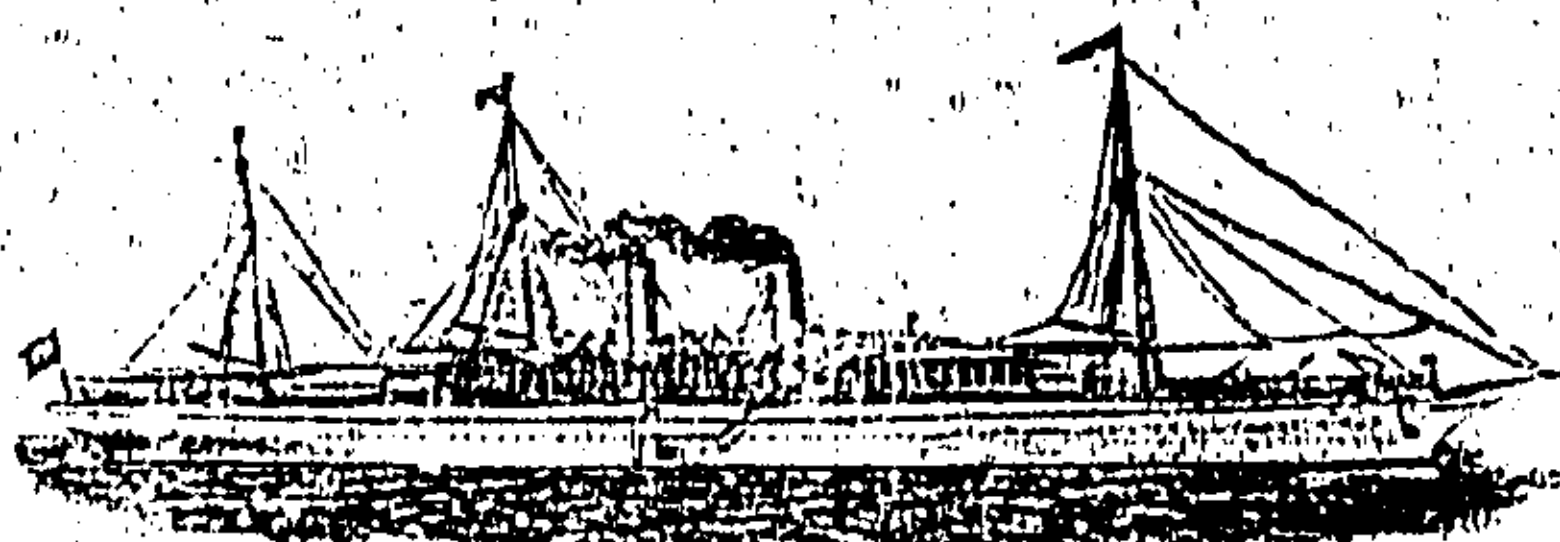
SATURDAY,

the 29th inst., at 8 p.m.

THE FAMOUS 13TH RAJPUTS BAND WILL PERFORM DURING and AFTER DINNER.

HOTEL.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line". Sailing 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th	Sept. 26th
"LENNOX"	3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 10th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 18th	Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are freighters only and do not carry Passengers.
"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Fast Mail Express Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, £40. " " £41

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Interim" class Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China &c.,
Corner Pender Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI HAI, WEI and CHEFOO	"CHIPSING"	SATURDAY, 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, KUMSANG	"TUESDAY"	25th Aug., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"KONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 28th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 15th Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 14 Days.

The steamers "Kiang," "Namsang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Mito to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days to Japan if passengers leave the steamer of Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yokohama, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	To Sail
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHIBLI"	23rd Aug., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"FOOCHOW"	24th " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	25th " "
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KURICHOW"	28th " "
CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	28th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUS-TRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	2nd Sept., "

MANILA and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

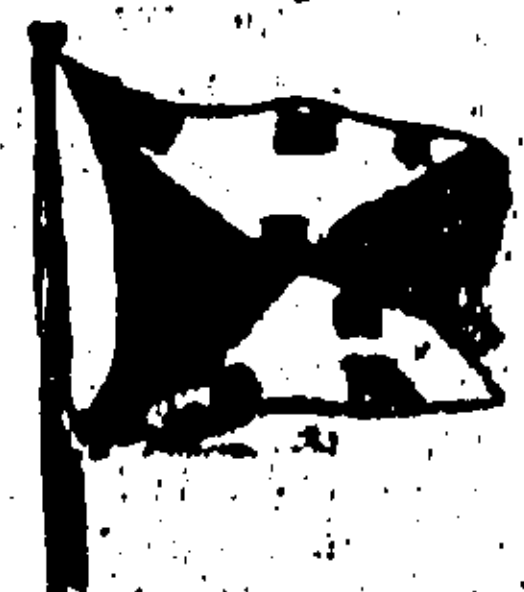
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 22nd Aug., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 29th Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK
& BOSTON.AMERICAN-ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" On 19th September, 1908

For freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR
STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship
"DELTA"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for HONGKONG, &c., TO-MORROW, the 22nd August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's R.M.S. "Macedonia," 10,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Caledonia," due in London on 4th October, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI,
SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing date
"Kumeric" 6,232...Cowley MONDAY,
Noon, Aug. 24.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODD & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings
Hongkong, 20th August, 9.8.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
KOBE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN"

Capt. J. G. O'Brien, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"FLINTSHIRE"

Captain G. O. Candy, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

VOUEN S. F. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S. S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJENS GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
HONGKONG, 15th August, 1908.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRAGGE (PASTELLES) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This wonderful discovery, which is the result of the scientific research of the late Dr. J. G. O'Brien, is a powerful and reliable remedy for all the most common and dangerous diseases of the human system, and is the only remedy which has been found to be so effective and so safe.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 15th August, 1908, per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Costs.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18

" Roast—Shiu " 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam 13

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 28

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 26

" Bullock's Brains— " Know 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 58

" Head—Ngau Tau 80

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Keok 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 47

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai 10

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai 22

" Leg—Yeung Pai 22

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau 20

" Brains—Chi Know 14

" Feet—Chi Keok 12

" Fry—Chi Chak 13

" Head—Chi Tau 14

" Heart—Chi Sum 10

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 10

" Liver—Chi Kon 30

" Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwai 22

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 22

" Leg—Chu Pei 18

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 18

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 10

" Keok 6

" Heart—Yeung Sum 10

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10

" Liver—Yeung Con 22

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chu Chai 22

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 20

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 20

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20

" Chicken—Kai Chai 30

" Capons, Large, Small—Si Koi 30

" Ducks—Ape 16

" Doves—Pan Kao 18

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 10

" Fowls, Canton—Kai 10

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 10

" Geese—Ngo 16

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Ye 16

" Ngau 16

" Musk Deer—Wong Keong 10

" Hare—Tu Chai 10

" Partridge—Che Khoo 10

" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 10

" Hoho—Hohow Pak Kup 10

" Quail—Um Chun 10

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chenk 10

" Snipe—Sa Chui 10

" Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 10

" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sai-ai 10

" Teal, Shanghai, Sai Ap Chai 10

" Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui 10

" AP 10

" Fish.

" Parbel—Ka Yu 10

" Bream—Bin Yu 10

" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 10

" Carp—Li Yu 10

" Catfish—Chik Yu 10

" Codfish—Mun Yu 10

" Crabs—Hoi 10

" Dog Fish—Ti Tu Yu 10

